## SENATE BILL No. 360

## DIGEST OF INTRODUCED BILL

Citations Affected: IC 31-11-7-4.

**Synopsis:** Provision of necessaries to married persons. Provides that both spouses of a marriage are jointly and severally liable for the cost of goods or services found by a court to be necessaries provided to either spouse. Allows a provider of necessaries to bring suit against either spouse and collect a judgment against the assets and income of either or both spouses. **Effective:** July 1, 1999.

## Zakas

January 8, 1999, read first time and referred to Committee on Judiciary.



First Regular Session 111th General Assembly (1999)

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in this style type, and deletions will appear in this style type.

Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in **this style type**. Also, the word **NEW** will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or *this style type* reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 1998 General Assembly.

## SENATE BILL No. 360

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning family law and juvenile law.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

SECTION 1. IC 31-11-7-4 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1999]: Sec. 4. (a) Except as
provided in subsection (b), a husband is not liable for the contracts or
torts of his wife.

- (b) The spouses of a marriage are jointly and severally liable for the cost of goods or services found by a court to be necessaries provided to either spouse. Joint and several liability applies under this subsection regardless of:
  - (1) the position of financial superiority or dependency of one
  - (1) spouse to the other;
  - (2) a spouse's knowledge or lack of knowledge regarding the other spouse's receipt of the goods or services; or
  - (3) the ability of either spouse to pay for the goods or services at the time the goods or services are provided or at any later date.
- (c) A provider of goods or services found by a court to be necessaries to a married individual may bring an action against:



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